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Progress report on the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production patterns

Note by the Secretary-General

Summary

The Secretary-General is transmitting herewith the progress report on the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production patterns, prepared by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) pursuant to General Assembly resolutions 67/203, 68/210, 69/214 and 70/201. This follows the annual reports submitted in 2015 (E/2015/56) and 2016 (E/2016/62). The objectives of the present report are to share with Member States and stakeholders the activities of the 10-year framework and the latest developments, highlighting key outputs, challenges and opportunities. The report is hereby submitted through the Economic and Social Council for consideration at the high-level political forum on sustainable development in 2017.

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I. The 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production patterns

1. The 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production patterns, adopted at the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development in 2012, serves as a global framework for action to accelerate the shift towards sustainable consumption and production in both developed and developing countries. The 10-year framework generates collective impact through multi-stakeholder programmes, which develop, replicate and scale up sustainable consumption and production policies and initiatives at all levels, fosters knowledge and experience sharing and facilitates access to technical and financial resources for developing countries.

2. The important transversal role of sustainable consumption and production as an integral part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development has been clearly affirmed with the inclusion of a stand-alone Sustainable Development Goal on sustainable consumption and production (Goal 12). The central role of the 10-year framework in achieving this shift is affirmed in a specific target on framework implementation (target 12.1).

3. The 10-year framework programmes bring together actors, expertise and resources to deliver sustainable consumption and production, in an operational manner and at an increasing scale. Inclusive and action-oriented, the programmes aim to build synergies and cooperation, bringing together existing initiatives and partners, leverage resources towards common objectives and scale up and replicate successful policies and best practices for sustainable consumption and production. They also generate and support new projects and activities on sustainable consumption and production in response to regional and national priorities and needs as they emerge. There are currently six programmes in the framework.

4. The 10-year framework contributes to the eradication of poverty and the promotion of prosperity in a changing world, which will be the theme of the high-level political forum in 2017, by accelerating the shift to sustainable consumption and production, in order to increase resource efficiency and decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, thereby creating decent jobs and contributing to poverty eradication and shared prosperity. The 10-year framework network and activities directly foster or catalyse changes in policies and practices that contribute to this theme.

5. Sustainable public procurement not only allows Governments to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and improve resource efficiency, but also contributes to poverty reduction, improved equity, productive employment and decent jobs. Sustainable tourism places the eradication of poverty at the heart of its activities, in particular through the creation of livelihoods through sustainable tourism. Sustainable food systems are critical to improving food security and nutrition and to poverty alleviation. The goal of consumer information on sustainability is to ensure that everyone has access to reliable and understandable information on the sustainability of goods and services. Through sustainable lifestyles and education, sustainable practices in daily life help to minimize the negative impact of environmental change for the most vulnerable and contribute to the creation of new income opportunities and of more diversified and sustainable livelihoods. The concept of sustainable buildings and construction includes social housing, the reduction of emissions that cause climate change and the strengthening of resilience and knowledge-sharing, with the aim of integrating the most vulnerable segments of society.

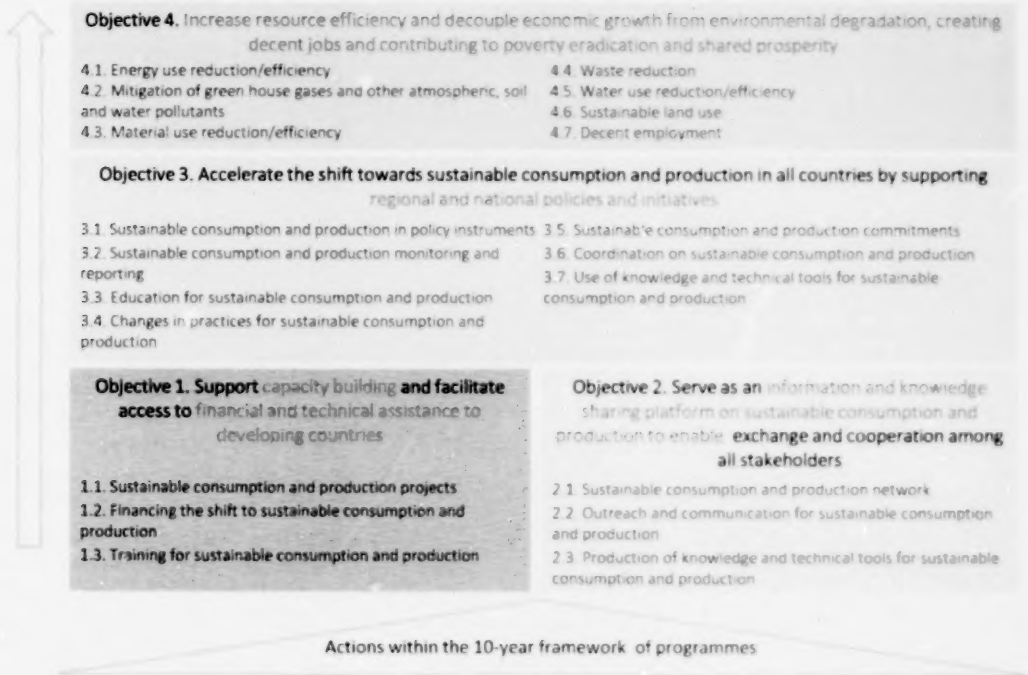
6. The present report presents the progress in the implementation of the 10-year framework, highlights key activities and outputs of the framework in 2016 and identifies opportunities and challenges to be addressed in the following years. The report has been prepared on behalf of the framework board by the secretariat of the framework, in cooperation with the framework programmes. It responds to General Assembly resolution 70/201, in which the Assembly requested the board and the secretariat to submit updated reports for consideration at the high-level political forum on sustainable development.

II. Progress of the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production

7. Following the operationalization of the six programmes of the 10-year framework in 2015, efforts in 2016 have primarily focused on their implementation and on key activities to facilitate the engagement of the framework network.

8. Indicators of success for the 10-year framework and for the shift to sustainable consumption and production[1] were identified and piloted by the framework monitoring and evaluation task force in 2016. The overall objective of the task force is to use the framework indicators of success to guide and measure, in a participatory way, the collective impact of the shift to sustainable consumption and production worldwide. The indicators of success are intended to reflect key milestones in the global shift to sustainable consumption and production, primarily as supported by the 10-year framework, with the objective of expanding beyond that primary scope.

Figure 1
Framework indicators of success: pilot reporting exercise 2016


Objective 4. Increase resource efficiency and decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, creating decent jobs and contributing to poverty eradication and shared prosperity
4.1. Energy use reduction/efficiency
4.2. Mitigation of green house gases and other atmospheric, soil and water pollutants
4.3. Material use reduction/efficiency
4.4. Waste reduction
4.5. Water use reduction/efficiency
4.6. Sustainable land use
4.7. Decent employment
Objective 3. Accelerate the shift towards sustainable consumption and production in all countries by supporting regional and national policies and initiatives
3.1. Sustainable consumption and production in policy instruments
3.2. Sustainable consumption and production monitoring and reporting
3.3. Education for sustainable consumption and production
3.4. Changes in practices for sustainable consumption and production
3.5. Sustainable consumption and production commitments
3.6. Coordination on sustainable consumption and production
3.7. Use of knowledge and technical tools for sustainable consumption and production
Objective 1. Support capacity building and facilitate access to financial and technical assistance to developing countries
1.1. Sustainable consumption and production projects
1.2. Financing the shift to sustainable consumption and production
1.3. Training for sustainable consumption and production
Objective 2. Serve as an information and knowledge sharing platform on sustainable consumption and production to enable exchange and cooperation among all stakeholders
2.1. Sustainable consumption and production network
2.2. Outreach and communication for sustainable consumption and production
2.3. Production of knowledge and technical tools for sustainable consumption and production
Actions within the 10-year framework of programmes

[1] See www.scpclearinghouse.org/sites/default/files/10yfp_-_demonstrating_progress_and_impact_framework.pdf.

9. The indicators of success aim to support the framework actors and other stakeholders working on sustainable consumption and production in: (a) assessing and improving performance to inform the planning of activities and the allocation of funds; and (b) in reporting and demonstrating progress to show accountability towards all actors and donors, communicate results to the wider public and mobilize political and financial support. The indicators are informed by the relevant Sustainable Development Goals and associated targets and indicators, in particular those associated with Goal 12 on ensuring sustainable consumption and production patterns. An overview of the indicators is presented in figure 1.

Table 1
Results of the pilot reporting exercise

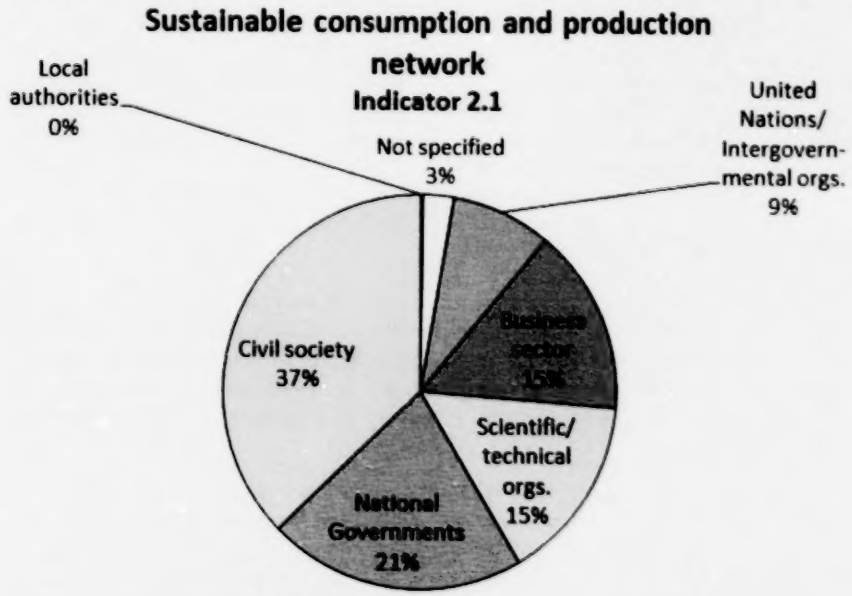
Indicator		*Reported in 2016*	*Total reported (from programme start to 2016)*	*Unit of measurement*
1.1	Projects supporting sustainable consumption and production	121	140	Number of projects supporting the shift to sustainable consumption and production
1.2	Amount of financial resources (in United States dollars) made available	Pending verification	$79.44 million	Funds made available in support of the shift to sustainable consumption and production
1.3	Training for sustainable consumption and production	26 761	32 533	Number of person-days of training on sustainable consumption and production
2.1	Sustainable consumption and production network	95	647	Number of Governments and other organizations engaged in the 10-year framework and its programmes
2.2	Outreach and communication for sustainable consumption and production	321	513	Number of outreach and communication activities focusing on sustainable consumption and production
2.3	Production of knowledge and technical tools	174	291	Number of knowledge resources and technical tools produced for sustainable consumption and production
3.1	Sustainable consumption and production in policy instruments	219	253	Number of Governments and other organizations developing, adopting or implementing (or in process of implementing) policy instruments supporting the shift to sustainable consumption and production
3.2	Sustainable consumption and production monitoring and reporting	2	49	Number of Governments and other organizations officially establishing monitoring and reporting on sustainable consumption and production
3.3	Education for sustainable consumption and production	5	5	Number of countries integrating sustainable consumption and production topics into education practices
3.4	Sustainable consumption and production changes in practices	10	10	Number of changes in practices and production processes supporting the shift to sustainable consumption and production
3.5	Sustainable consumption and production commitments	379	572	Number of high-level commitments covering sustainable consumption and production
3.6	Coordination on sustainable consumption and production	12	16	Number of intersectoral and/or multi-stakeholder mechanisms for coordination on sustainable consumption and production
3.7	Use of knowledge and technical tools	Not reported	Not reported	Number of downloads from the sustainable consumption and production clearinghouse and any other quantitative representation of use
4	Impacts	Work in progress		

10. A pilot reporting exercise against these indicators was undertaken; the results of the reporting exercise across the 10-year framework for the period 2013-2016 are provided in table 1. Since the data highlighted in the present report stem from the pilot reporting exercise, the data is to be considered as preliminary. Data quality may vary from indicator to indicator and from programme to programme. The data will be subject to updating and further data quality assurance processes to improve framework reporting processes and systems and to ensure reliable and consistent reporting on framework activities related to sustainable consumption and production and indicator 12.1.1 for Goal 12.

11. The methodology developed for the indicator of success 3.1 on policy instruments for sustainable consumption and production was submitted as the methodology for Goal indicator 12.1.1. Developments concerning methodology on other Goal indicators relevant to the 10-year framework will be considered for further integration as they become available.

12. The multi-stakeholder nature of the 10-year framework programmes is illustrated by the composition of their network, wherein Governments, civil society, the business sector, academia and international organizations are well represented. The framework network, in addition to the programmes, also includes 129 national focal points, stakeholder focal points, a 20-member United Nations inter-agency coordination group, the secretariat and the board.

Figure 2
Distribution of 10-year framework programme actors by stakeholder group, based on indicator 2.1



13. The sustainable consumption and production clearinghouse functions as the knowledge management platform of the 10-year framework and is the public face of the projects, initiatives and tools of the framework programmes and beyond. Members have access to thousands of pieces of easily searchable data, through which they can find collaboration opportunities based on their expertise and areas of interest. Therein, the more than 3,300 members of the sustainable consumption and production clearinghouse from across regions and sectors, representing more than

2,000 governmental and non-governmental institutions, can highlight the work of their organizations and search events, publications and collaboration opportunities to scale up their efforts across the diverse thematic and sectoral disciplines of sustainable consumption and production.

14. The sustainable consumption and production clearinghouse underwent an extensive upgrading to respond to increased stakeholder needs. The upgraded sustainable consumption and production clearinghouse, launched in November 2016, utilizes the most recent technologies and provides state-of-the-art databases, tools and other functionalities to its users. The 10-year framework programmes have each been provided their own hubs within the platform: (a) to manage their portfolios of activities, providing an accessible menu of what is happening in each programme; and (b) to easily communicate what they are doing, who is doing what and how to engage. A new exchange spaces module allows stakeholders to form public or private online collaboration hubs for document sharing, event planning, discussions, task management and more. The upgraded sustainable consumption and production clearinghouse can be viewed at: www.scpclearinghouse.org.

15. The United Nations inter-agency coordination group for the 10-year framework agreed in November 2016 to strengthen joint engagement and coordinated delivery on sustainable consumption and production, raise the profile of the framework across United Nations agencies and engage in joint resource mobilization efforts.

16. The United Nations has expressed additional support for the 10-year framework. In 2016, in its resolution on sustainable consumption and production, the United Nations Environment Assembly encouraged all Member States and relevant stakeholders to take ambitious action to implement the 10-year framework and to achieve the goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development that are related to sustainable consumption and production (UNEP/EA.2/Res.8). That call was further strengthened by other resolutions and declarations related to sustainable food systems and sustainable tourism, as highlighted in the dedicated sections below.

A. Sustainable public procurement

17. The sustainable public procurement programme, launched in April 2014, is led by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and co-led by the Korea Environmental Industry and Technology Institute and ICLEI-Local Governments for Sustainability. The programme is supported by an 18-member multi-stakeholder advisory committee and, with the addition of 19 new partners in 2016, now has a total of 103 partners.

18. The sustainable public procurement programme operates on a biennial workplan. The workplan for the period 2016-2017 revolves around four main pillars: (a) implementing sustainable public procurement on the ground; (b) assessing implementation and the impacts of sustainable public procurement; (c) identifying obstacles and promoting innovative solutions; and (d) collaborating with the private sector. The workplan also includes a number of core activities, including knowledge management, outreach, communication and cross-cutting research activities. An area of focus of the programme in 2016 was on improving its communication tools and expanding its network.

19. With respect to the framework indicators of success, the sustainable public procurement programme reported the following data on outcomes for 2016:

Table 2
Sustainable public procurement programme (2016)

Indicator		Total
1.1	Projects supporting sustainable consumption and production	97
1.3	Training for sustainable consumption and production (person-days)	1 508
2.1	Sustainable consumption and production network (number of Governments/ organizations)	161
2.2	Outreach and communication activities for sustainable consumption and production	179
2.3	Production of knowledge and technical tools	89
3.1	Sustainable consumption and production (s) policy instruments (number of Governments/organizations)	2
3.2	Sustainable consumption and production monitoring and reporting (number of Governments/organizations)	1

20. At the international level, stakeholder participation increased greatly in 2016. This is evidenced by a higher number of individual experts and organizations taking part in the programme's working groups and the webinars organized by UNEP and its partners.

21. The programme reported 1,508 person-days of training in 2016, bringing the number of person-days of training on sustainable public procurement to 6,141. Training sessions were delivered by different programme actors, including UNEP, the Government of Costa Rica, the Government of the Netherlands, the Korea Environmental Industry and Technology Institute (KEITI), the Fundación Centro de Gestión Tecnológica e Informática Industrial (CEGESTI), Corvers Procurement Service, Ecoinstitut, the Green Electronics Council and the Institut des Finances Basil Fuleihan, among others.

Figure 3
Training and knowledge resources and tools reported by the sustainable public procurement programme for 2016

22. There were 89 knowledge resources and tools reported by the sustainable public procurement programme in 2016, bringing the total to 197. Although the majority of those were reports, there were also guidelines, technical tools, educational materials, policy briefs, manuals and other items. Guidelines with a

global and regional scope included "Buying green! A handbook on green public procurement",[7] published by the European Commission; "The procura+ manual: a guide to implementing sustainable procurement",[8] developed by ICLEI-Local Governments for Sustainability; and "Measuring and communicating the benefits of sustainable public procurement: baseline review and development of a guidance framework",[9] developed by UNEP.

23. The final report on monitoring sustainable public procurement implementation[10] was published in February 2016 by working group 2a. The report included recommendations for enabling frameworks and efficient sustainable public procurement monitoring systems at the organization level; recommendations for an international framework to report on progress in sustainable public procurement; and case studies detailing how Governments at different levels and in different parts of the world monitor their sustainable public procurement programmes.

24. A report on promoting the participation of small and medium-sized enterprises in green public procurement[11] was produced by working group 2c, led by the Fundación Centro de Gestión Tecnológica e Informática Industrial. The issuance of that report concluded the activities of the working group in 2016.

25. Between 2015 and 2016, the programme prepared a new edition of "Global Review of Sustainable Public Procurement", which will be published in 2017. Building on the findings of the first edition, published in 2013, the global review will aim to track the progress made in the field of sustainable public procurement around the world over the past three years.

26. The working group on sustainable public procurement tender implementation and impact monitoring (working group 1a), launched in December 2016 and led by ICLEI-Local Governments for Sustainability, will act as a lighthouse project and provide support to purchasing bodies in East Asia to procure the best available sustainable products and services in sectors that are highly relevant in terms of potential energy and CO_2 emission reductions and social impacts.

27. A working group on improving collaboration between sustainable public procurement and sustainability labels and standards (working group 4b2) was launched in 2016 and is led by the ISEAL Alliance. The objective of this working group is to improve and increase dialogue between organizations working on sustainability standards and labelling schemes and those working on sustainable public procurement. The group provides a platform to raise awareness, share tools and good practices, discuss challenges and come up with innovative solutions to strengthen the linkages between sustainable public procurement and eco-labelling. In 2016, the working group developed two newsletters and webinars: the first focused on specific tools and guidance for procurers and the second addressed how the Sustainable Development Goals provide a new framework for interaction among those who specialize in public procurement and sustainability standards.

28. Further emphasizing the link between the programme and the Goals, a call for proposals was initiated in 2016 for a working group that would focus on collecting

[7] Available from www.sppcleaninghouse.org/resources/buying-green-handbook-green-public-procurement.

[8] Available from www.sppcleaninghouse.org/resources/procura-manual-guide-implementing-sustainable-procurement.

[9] Available from www.sppcleaninghouse.org/resources/measuring-and-communicating-benefits-sustainable-public-procurement-spp-baseline-review-and.

[10] Available from www.sppcleaninghouse.org/resources/monitoring-sustainable-public-procurement-implementation.

[11] See www.dropbox.com/s/y5f1dj844mqr453/Final_Report_10YFP_SPP_WG_3C.pdf?dl=0.

data and measuring Goal indicator 12.7.1 on the number of countries implementing sustainable public procurement policies and action plans.

29. In 2016, 27 outreach and communication activities were reported, bringing the total to 62. They included outreach events, communication campaigns, social media activities and communications materials. As part of this outreach effort, the sustainable public procurement programme organized 9 webinars in 2016 that reached nearly 1,000 individuals.[7] Building on synergies with the Sustainable Public Procurement and Eco-labelling project, countries have benefited from knowledge sharing and capacity building provided by the sustainable public procurement programme through webinars, meetings and conferences.

30. Full details on the sustainable public procurement portfolio of activities and partners are available on the website of the sustainable consumption and production clearinghouse.[8]

II. Sustainable tourism

31. The sustainable tourism programme, launched late 2014, is led by the World Tourism Organization (UNWTO), and co-led by the Governments of France, Morocco and the Republic of Korea. The programme is supported by a 22-member multi-stakeholder advisory committee[9] and brings together a total of 127 actors.[10] In 2016, at the end of the first two-year term of the advisory committee, 17 members were renewed and 5 new members were elected.

32. During its second year of operation, the sustainable tourism programme continued to serve as a collaborative platform to bring together existing initiatives and partnerships and facilitate new activities to accelerate the shift towards sustainable consumption and production patterns in the tourism sector. Two meetings of the multi-stakeholder advisory committee, in April and September 2016, finalized the selection of trust fund projects, launched an annual magazine in 2015, disseminated branding guidelines and supported the organizing of the programme's annual conference and international symposium, held during the twenty-second Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, in November 2016, among other events.

Table 3

Sustainable tourism programme (2016)

[illegible]		Result targets
6.0	Projects supporting sustainable consumption and production	31
8.0	Training for sustainable consumption and production (person-days)	10 112
2.0	Sustainable consumption and production network (number of Governments/ organizations)	127
2.2	Outreach and communication activities for sustainable consumption and production	47
3.0	Production of knowledge and technical tools	38
9.0	Sustainable consumption and production in policy instruments (number of Governments/organizations)	2

[7] See www.youtube.com/user/SCPClearinghouse.

[8] See www.scpclearinghouse.org/sustainable-public-procurement/portfolio-work.

[9] See http://tdt.unwto.org/mac-10y/fp-stp.

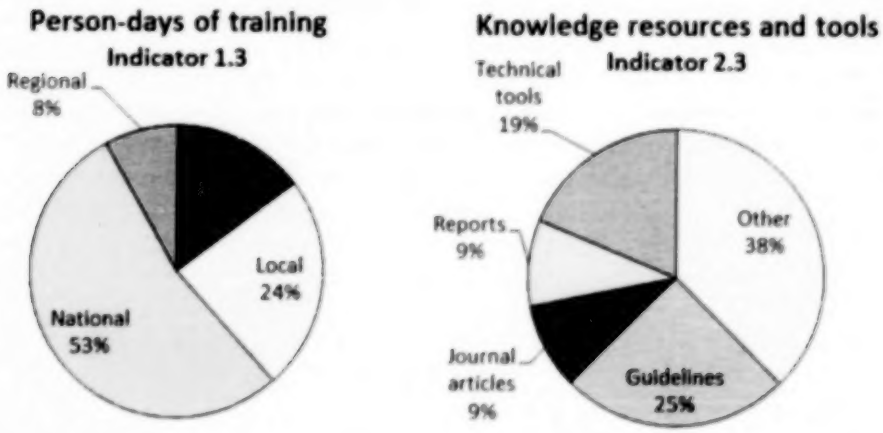
[10] See http://tdt.unwto.org/partners-10y/fp-stp.

Indicator		Result totals
3.2	Sustainable consumption and production monitoring and reporting (number of Governments/organizations)	1
3.5	Sustainable consumption and production commitments	185
3.6	Coordination for sustainable consumption and production (number of mechanisms)	1

33. A total of 47 sustainable tourism programme actors reported on the 10-year framework indicators in 2016 and linked more than 135 activities to the programme portfolio and work areas. Of those, a total of 31 projects on sustainable consumption and production and tourism were reported, with over 33 countries benefitting from their implementation. In general, projects combined capacity building and awareness raising (89 per cent), a focus on policy frameworks and tools (61 per cent), research (39 per cent) and financial instruments and investments (21 per cent).

34. Relevant projects focused on, among others things, a labelling system for awarding barrier-free tourism and sustainable destination designations, implemented by the Government of Germany (the Federal Environment Ministry and the Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Energy); sustainable tourism criteria for the Global Sustainable Tourism Council; a sustainable coastal tourism project reported by Jlag; a food-waste prevention programme by LightBlue Environmental Consulting; the report "Tourism Trends and Policies 2016",[11] with a section on sustainable consumption and production, by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD); the standards programme of Sustainable Travel International; Tesouros de Galicia's "We Water Experience" project; the Tourism Company's transboundary standards project; the TUI Group's project addressing the strain on water resources in the Maldives; and the United Nations Development Programme's "Seychelles Protected Area Finance" project.

Figure 4
Training and knowledge resources and tools reported by the sustainable tourism programme in 2016



35. The sustainable tourism programme reported that 10,112 person-days of training had been implemented by its actors in 2016. Most of those training sessions

[11] Available from www.oecd.org/cfe/tourism/oecd-tourism-trends-and-policies-20767773.htm.

had either national (53 per cent) or local (24 per cent) scope and focused on climate change (72 per cent), energy (69 per cent), materials use (63 per cent), waste (63 per cent) and water use (59 per cent). They were implemented by the Brazilian Tour Operators Association, the Federation of Community-Based Tourism Organizations, the "gutundgut gmbh" consulting firm, the Institut de la Francophonie pour le développement durable, the Japan Ecolodge Association, the Kenya Rural Tourism Network, the Korea Ecotourism Society, NATH Inc., the National Council for Sustainable Development of Honduras, the Regional Tourism Organization of Southern Africa, the Society for Sustainable Tourism & Development Inc., Tourisk Inc., Betterfly Tourism, Udyama and the Vietnam Cleaner Production Centre, among others.

36. In 2016, sustainable tourism programme actors developed 32 knowledge and technical tools for sustainable consumption and production, including guidelines, tools, standards, reports and journal articles. Thirty-four percent of those resources had a global scope.

37. Relevant guidelines included "The Responsible Tourist" (Spenceley Tourism and Development); the "Green trekking code of conduct" (Sustainable Tourism Foundation, Pakistan); "Make it count: guide for outbound tour operators and ground agents" (The Travel Foundation); and "Energy efficiency tips for hotel staff" (UNWTO), among others.

38. Technical tools released in 2016 included a carbon calculator for tour operators (Dutch Association of Tour Operators); voluntary certification criteria (Fair Trade Tourism); research papers on resource efficiency by the International Centre for Responsible Tourism; assessment of carbon emissions of the transportation and accommodation industries (Ministry of Tourism of the Bahamas); best practices diagnostic tools for micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (Rainforest Alliance) and the Global Sustainable Tourism Dashboard, created to monitor the development of sustainable tourism (the World Travel and Tourism Council), among others.

39. A total of 43 outreach and communication activities were implemented by sustainable tourism programme actors in 2016, reaching over 700,000 people. The majority (52 per cent) were events by actors such as the China Lab for Architecture and Urban Studies of the University of Pavia, Italy, and DEFISMED; communication campaigns (31 per cent) by actors such as the African Union of Conservationists, the European Alliance for Responsible Tourism and Hospitality, the Italian Association of Responsible Tourism and Waponi Tropic Ecuador; and social media activities (24 per cent) by actors such as Amigos de Sian Ka'an.

40. Relevant outreach and communication activities included, among others, a best practices guideline for tourism in protected areas by the Tourism and Protected Areas Specialist (TAPAS) Group of the International Union for Conservation of Nature; the annual report of Les Villages Nature Val d'Europe; the online sustainable tourism portal of the Ministry of Tourism of Croatia; and the climate-related webinars developed by UNEP with financial support of the Government of France (Ministry of the Environment, Energy and the Sea).[17]

41. Initiatives to advance the integration of sustainable consumption and production into policies included the efforts of the Ministry of Tourism of Morocco to establish the African Charter for Sustainable and Responsible Tourism, adopted

[17] Available from http://sdt.unwto.org/webinars-10yfp-stp.

by 25 African countries in November 2016 at the twenty-second Conference of the Parties.[13]

42. Major high-level commitments in 2016 related to sustainable consumption and production included the Beijing Declaration of Sustainable Tourism as a Driver for Development and Peace[14] and the Petra Declaration on Investing in Tourism for an Inclusive Future,[15] which made explicit reference to the need to accelerate the shift to sustainable consumption and production patterns in the tourism sector and were adopted by representatives from Governments, the private sector and civil society as the outcome documents of the first World Conference on Tourism for Development and the Regional Conference on Investing in Tourism for an Inclusive Future, respectively.

43. Complete information on the sustainable tourism programme portfolio of activities will be available on the website of the sustainable consumption and production clearinghouse[16] and in the sustainable tourism programme annual magazine of 2016, which will be launched mid-2017.[17]

C. Sustainable food systems

44. The sustainable food systems programme, launched in October 2015, is led by the Federal Office for Agriculture of Switzerland, the Department of Trade and Industry of South Africa, Hivos and the World Wide Fund for Nature. The programme is supported by a 23-member multi-stakeholder advisory committee and brings together 116 partners from all stakeholder groups.

45. The activities of the sustainable food systems programme in 2016 were mainly focused on building the necessary structures to make the programme operational while serving as a bridge for collaboration and multi-stakeholder dialogue and cooperation among its members. At three meetings of the multi-stakeholder advisory committee, held in March, June and October 2016, the terms of reference of the programme, priority activities, focus themes and programme projects were adopted as presented below. A programme-specific monitoring and evaluation framework, a resource mobilization strategy and a communication strategy have also been proposed and discussed.

46. In June 2016, the programme agreed on five focus themes leading to sustainable systemic changes in the global food system that provide direction for programme actions. The themes include: sustainable diets; sustainability along all food value chains; reduction of food loss and waste; local, national and regional multi-stakeholder platforms; and resilient, inclusive and diverse food production systems. In addition, two categories of projects have been identified: one on core initiatives and the other on affiliated projects/activities.

47. With respect to the framework indicators of success, the sustainable food systems programme reported the following data on outcomes for 2016:

[13] See http://media.unwto.org/press-release/2016-11-14/african-tourism-ministers-adopt-african-charter-sustainable-and-responsible.

[14] Available from http://dte.org/global/docs/WCMS_542921/lang--en/index.htm.

[15] Available from http://middle-east.unwto.org/node/49870.

[16] See www.scpclearinghouse.org/sustainable-tourism/portfolio-work.

[17] See http://sdt.unwto.org/annualreport-10yfp-stp.

Table 4
Sustainable food systems programme (2016)

Indicator		*Total*
1.1	Projects supporting sustainable consumption and production	19
1.3	Training for sustainable consumption and production (person-days)	12 500
2.1	Sustainable consumption and production network (number of Governments/ organizations)	116
2.2	Outreach and communication activities for sustainable consumption and production	15
2.3	Production of knowledge and technical tools	2
3.1	Sustainable consumption and production in policy instruments (number of Governments/organizations)	3
3.6	Coordination on sustainable consumption and production (number of mechanisms)	2

48. A total of eight project or project ideas for core initiatives[18] were identified by the advisory committee members, several of which have activities that are in the implementation phase or that are already funded. These are listed in table 5.

Table 5
Sustainable food systems programme core initiatives

Core initiative title		*Lead organizations*
1	Sustainable diets in the context of sustainable food systems	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and UNEP
2	Sustainable and healthy gastronomy as a key driver for sustainable food systems	Government of Costa Rica, Hivos, IFOAM-Organics International, Smaackmakers, CACORE and the National Biodiversity Institute of Costa Rica (INBio)
3	Sustainability along all value chains: identifying and promoting local initiatives linking small-scale producers and consumers	FAO
4	Complementing existing value chain sustainability assessments: measuring, communicating and valuing biodiversity in food systems	Nestle
5	Delivering target 12.3 on food loss and waste reduction	UNEP, FAO
6	Setting the table for our children — exploring the path to more sustainable food systems through multi-stakeholder action	Hivos, BioVision, UNEP
7	Sustainable food systems — what's in it for farmers?	FAO, UNEP, BioVision

[18] See http://www.scpclearinghouse.org/sustainable-food-system/core-initiatives-sfs-programme.

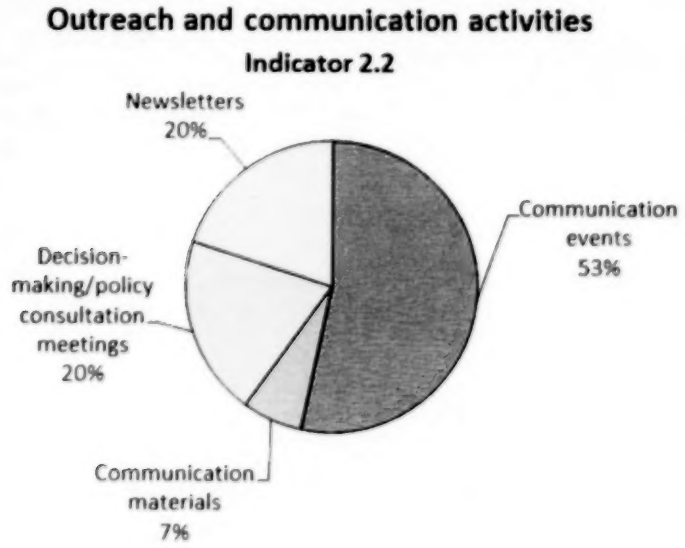
Core initiative title		*Lead organizations*
8	The organic food system programme: organic food systems as models and living laboratories for transformation processes towards sustainable food systems	Food Quality and Health Association (FQH), Building Ecological Regenerative Agriculture and Societies (BERAS)-International, IFOAM-Organics International.

49. The first affiliated project was approved by the advisory committee in October 2016.[19] A total of 15 additional submissions were received in December 2016. Their evaluation and approval were pending as of January 2017.

50. The programme reported 47 outreach and communication activities in 2016, the majority of which were outreach activities through events. There were also newsletters, communication materials such as brochures, a programme-specific web. te and decision-making and consultation meetings. The programme was represented at a Swiss stakeholder event; the eighth meeting of the OECD Food Chain Analysis Network on Reducing Food Loss And Waste in Retail and Processing; a side event at the high-level political forum on sustainable consumption opportunities and challenges; Forum Origin, Diversity and Territories; an EAT Forum workshop; an FAO Committee on Agriculture side event; and a Chatman House panel discussion.

Figure 5

Outreach and communication activities reported by the sustainable food systems programme in 2016



51. In terms of knowledge and technical tools, in 2016 the programme organized a massive open online course entitled "Food and our future: sustainable food systems in Southeast Asia".[20] In addition, a workshop and report were organized by FAO and

[19] See www.scpclearinghouse.org/sustainable-food-system/affiliated-projects-sfs-programme.

[20] See www.futurelearn.com/courses/food-systems-southeast-asia.

UNEP, with the support of Switzerland, to examine potential contributions that the organization, operation and governance of food value chains could make to the sustainability of food systems.

52. The programme reported on the following three policies/instruments adopted or implemented in Argentina: (a) an industrial reframing programme; (b) a national food loss and waste programme; and (c) a national agency for scientific and technological promotion.

53. The United Nations expressed additional support for the programme. The United Nations General Assembly welcome the launch of the programme in its resolution 70/223 on agriculture development, food security and nutrition. At its twenty-fifth session,[21] the Committee on Agriculture requested FAO to strengthen its work on sustainable food systems in relation to the 10-year framework.

54. Full details on the sustainable food systems portfolio of activities and partners are available on the website of the sustainable consumption and production clearinghouse.[22]

D. Consumer information for sustainable consumption and production

55. The consumer information for sustainable consumption and production programme, launched is July 2014, is co-led by the Governments of Germany and Indonesia and Consumers International. The programme is supported by a 20-member multi-stakeholder advisory committee, with a network of 84 partners. At the end of its two-year term, in December 2016, the multi-stakeholder advisory committee confirmed eight new members.

56. The programme serves as a global platform to support the provision of quality information on goods and services and the identification and implementation of the most effective strategies to engage consumers in sustainable consumption. It empowers and raises the profile of relevant policies, strategies, projects and partnerships, building synergies and cooperation between different stakeholders to leverage resources towards mutual goals.

57. With respect to the framework indicators of success, the consumer information for sustainable consumption and production programme reported the following data on outcomes for 2016:

Table 6
Consumer information for sustainable consumption and production programme (2016)

Indicator		*Total*
1.1	Projects supporting sustainable consumption and production	4
1.3	Training for sustainable consumption and production (person-days)	38
2.1	Sustainable consumption and production network (number of Governments/ organizations)	84
2.2	Outreach and communication activities for sustainable consumption and production	23
2.3	Production of knowledge and technical tools	20
3.1	Sustainable consumption and production in policy instruments (number of	1

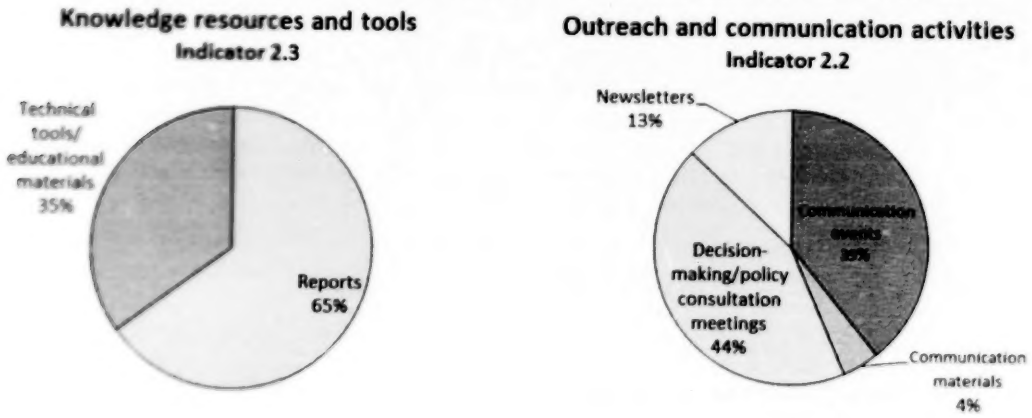
[21] See http://www.fao.org/3/a-mr949e.pdf.
[22] See www.scpclearinghouse.org/sustainable-food-system/portfolio-work.

Indicator		*Total*
	Governments/organizations)	
3.4	Sustainable consumption and production changes in practices	10
3.6	Coordination on sustainable consumption and production (number of mechanisms)	6

58. In 2016, 20 knowledge and technical tools were produced and reported by, or in connection with, the programme, of which there were 13 reports and 7 technical tools covering topics such as eco-labelling and product life cycles. Among the reports were a report on key sustainability criteria for paper, wooden furniture and cleaning products that are relevant and applicable to the Southern Cone countries;[23] a report on eco-labels for prioritized product groups in Moldova that were developed through the Sustainable Public Procurement and Eco-labelling Project and the Greening Economies in the European Union's Eastern Neighbourhood (EaP Green) programme; and a report entitled "Opportunities for national life cycle network creation and expansion around the world",[24] developed as part of the Life Cycle Initiative of UNEP and the Society of Environmental Toxicology and Chemistry, which assesses the status of life cycle networks and the development of life cycle assessment databases around the world.

Figure 6

Knowledge and resource tools and outreach and communication activities reported by the consumer information for sustainable consumption and production programme in 2016



59. Training material on eco-labelling and compliance with sustainability specifications for sustainable public procurement was developed in 2016 through the Sustainable Public Procurement and Eco-labelling project. The project provides technical assistance to the private sector, especially small and medium-sized enterprises, in order to meet sustainability criteria and covers topics such as sustainable consumption and production criteria, eco-labels and voluntary sustainability standards, lifecycle approaches, eco-innovation, cleaner production, social responsibility and marketing and strategy for the improvement of international competitiveness. The training was also delivered to 38 small and medium-sized enterprises in Colombia.

[23] Available from www.scpclearinghouse.org/resource/cono-sur-propuesta-de-criterios-de-sustentabilidad-clave.

[24] Available from www.lifecycleinitiative.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/10/mapping-publication-9.10.16-web.pdf.

60. In 2016, a total of 23 outreach and communication activities were carried out by actors in the context of the consumer information for sustainable consumption and production programme, including workshops, brochures, project and programme newsletters and consultations.

61. In terms of policy, Colombia developed a national eco-labelling action plan focused on the "Colombian environmental seal", which is a Government-managed voluntary tool designed to promote goods and services that have a lower impact on the environment. The action plan is one of the main policies and guidelines designed to regulate eco-labelling in the country and constitutes a road map for directing public-private action in the coming years.

62. In terms of changes in practices, a methodology previously rolled out in France to calculate and communicate through a label the environmental impact of hotels has been successfully applied in 10 pilot projects in Morocco with the support of the International Climate Initiative. The hotels assess their environmental footprint and communicate this in a label outlining performance with respect to water, climate change, resource use and the use of bio-labelled products. The activities are implemented jointly with the sustainable tourism programme.

63. Key activities related to improving availability, accessibility and quality of consumer information to create a basis for the provision of credible information include: (a) bringing together over 35 institutions in a consultative process to develop guidelines for providing product sustainability information, on which feedback was received from over 90 stakeholders as part of a global consultation; and (b) supporting the development of a methodological framework for hotspot analysis at the product and sector levels, together with the Life Cycle Initiative. It is expected that the guidelines and the methodological framework will be published in 2017.

64. In terms of driving change in Government and business to ensure that the conditions are provided to support best practices in relation to consumer information, the programme developed a report on product lifetime extension that is to be published in 2017. A working group on sustainable public procurement and the use of eco-labels and voluntary sustainability standards was supported in conjunction with the sustainable public procurement programme.

65. In terms of enhancing communication to drive behavioural change and ensure the transition from being informed to taking action, the programme: (a) launched a working group on the communication of products social impacts that was co-led by New Earth, the Joint Research Centre of the European Commission and UNEP, with the participation of 35 experts; and (b) supported the development of the 10-year framework report entitled "Consuming differently, consuming sustainably: behavioural insights for policymaking".

66. Full details on the consumer information for sustainable consumption and production portfolio of activities and partners are available on the website of the sustainable consumption and production clearinghouse.[25]

E. Sustainable lifestyles and education

67. The sustainable lifestyles and education programme, co-led by the Ministry of Environment of Japan, the Government of Sweden and the World Wide Fund for Nature, was launched in November 2014. Sweden and Japan have designated the Stockholm Environment Institute and the Institute for Global Environmental

[25] See www.scpclearinghouse.org/consumer-information-scp/portfolio-work.

Strategies, respectively, as the coordinators of the programme. The programme is supported by a 21-member multi-stakeholder advisory committee and brings together 76 partners.

68. The work areas of the programme are: (a) developing and replicating sustainable lifestyles, including low-carbon lifestyles; (b) educating for sustainable lifestyles; and (c) transforming the lifestyles of the current generation and shaping those of future generations. The sustainable lifestyles and education action plan for the period 2016-2017 is composed of three main pillars: (a) outreach and communications; (b) fundraising and resource mobilization; and (c) project implementation. All planned activities of the programme fall within these three pillars.

69. With respect to the framework indicators of success, the sustainable lifestyles and education programme reported the following data on outcomes for 2016:

Table 7
Sustainable lifestyles and education programme

Indicator		*Total*
1.1	Projects supporting sustainable consumption and production	6
1.3	Training for sustainable consumption and production (person-days)	1 600
2.1	Sustainable consumption and production network (number of Governments/ organizations)	76
2.2	Outreach and communication activities for sustainable consumption and production	8
2.3	Production of knowledge and technical tools	11

70. The sustainable lifestyles and education programme developed 17 projects in 2016, which are expected to be launched in 2017. Those include 6 projects selected from the trust fund call for proposals, 7 projects selected under a call for proposals on low-carbon lifestyles supported by the Government of Japan, and 4 projects, also supported by the Government of Japan, which are contributing to the objectives of the programme.

71. The sustainable lifestyles and education programme reported 11 knowledge resources and tools in 2016, which included a series of toolkits to support the inclusion of sustainable lifestyles in education, a toolkit for work on sustainable lifestyles at local and municipal levels and three reports.

72. The three reports published in 2016 provide the basis to further the understanding of sustainable lifestyles and accelerate their widespread adoption. They include a UNEP report on the determinants of and strategies for a framework for shaping sustainable lifestyles;[26] a policy brief by the Stockholm Environment Institute on sustainable cities and lessons from a Swedish community-level initiative;[27] and a UNEP report on principles and emerging practices in fostering and communicating sustainable lifestyles.[28]

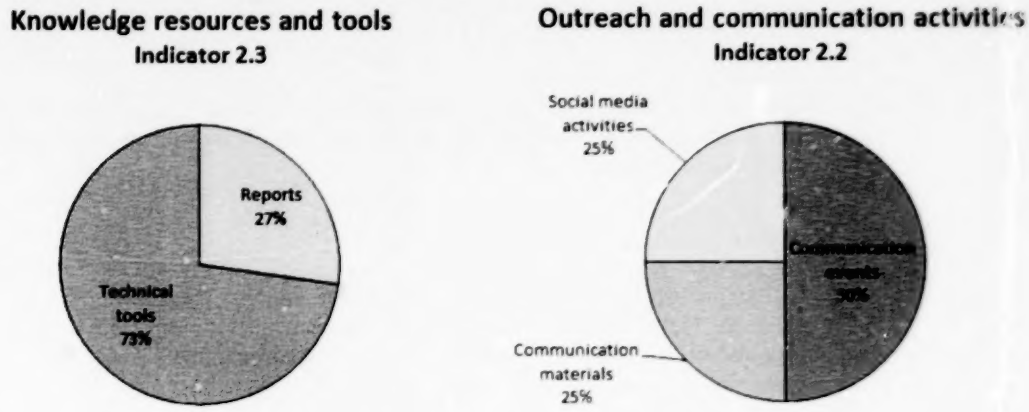
[26] Available from www.scpclearinghouse.org/resource/framework-shaping-sustainable-lifestyles-determinants-and-strategies.

[27] Available from www.sei-international.org/mediamanager/documents/Publications/NEW/SEI-PB-2016-Hokarangen-web.pdf.

[28] Available from www.climateaccess.org/sites/default/files/UN%20Fostering%20Communicating%20Sust%20Lifestyles%20Dec%202016.pdf.pdf.

Figure 7

Knowledge and resource tools and outreach and communication activities reported by the sustainable lifestyles and education programme in 2016



73. In 2016, a total of eight outreach and communications activities were carried out by actors in the sustainable lifestyles and education programme. Half of the activities were communication events, such as organization of or participation in conferences and workshops. The other half was composed of the development and maintenance of communication materials (25 per cent), such as the development of a sustainable lifestyles and education template kit and sustainable lifestyles and education newsletters, and of social media activity (25 per cent), such as the creation of and adding of video content to a YouTube channel and a Facebook account.

74. In terms of policy, Sweden adopted a national strategy on sustainable consumption in 2016. The strategy focuses on what the State can do, together with municipalities, the business sector and civil society, to make it easier for consumers to act sustainably. The sustainable lifestyles and education programme, represented by the Stockholm Environment Institute, provided input to the Government and other relevant stakeholder groups on the strategy through several projects, networking meetings and events.

75. The working group on education for sustainable lifestyles developed an action plan to be implemented in 2016 with scarce resources and that builds upon activities already underway or planned by the sustainable lifestyles and education partners and the Partnership for Education and Research about Responsible Living network. Some of the activities included collaboration on more than 20 courses/lectures relevant to education for sustainable lifestyles, contribution to 15 scholarly articles, participation in several events and communication with national authorities to promote education for sustainable lifestyles.

76. The Stockholm Environment Institute and the Berghs School of Communications collaborated to create a course for students of all the programmes and levels of the school to explore the subjects of sustainable consumption and sustainable lifestyles. Students were asked to pick a company and develop a business idea to promote sustainable lifestyles and bring added value to the company and the consumer.

77. The sustainable lifestyles and education programme has developed a project to be launched in 2017 on envisioning future low-carbon lifestyles and transitioning instruments. The aim of the project is to develop comprehensive descriptions of potential sustainable lifestyles and the means by which they can be achieved, through: (a) developing an empirical analysis of current policies, instruments and

frameworks that can support the transition to future sustainable lifestyles; and (b) undertaking an assessment of scientifically developed future scenarios and constructing a framework for envisioning and developing future sustainable lifestyles scenarios. Another project on monitoring and evaluating the sustainability impacts (including CO_2 reduction) and the scalability of sustainable lifestyles projects will also be launched in 2017.

78. Full details on the sustainable lifestyles and education portfolio of activities and partners are available on the website of the sustainable consumption and production clearinghouse.[29]

F. Sustainable buildings and construction

79. The sustainable buildings and construction programme, launched in April 2015, is led by Finland and co-led by UNEP, the Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology and the World Green Building Council. The programme is supported by a 19-member multi-stakeholder advisory committee.

80. The aims of the sustainable buildings and construction programme are: (a) to establish, promote and enable conditions for sustainable building and construction policies; (b) to support and promote sustainable housing; (c) to enhance sustainability in the building supply chain; and (d) to reduce climate impacts and strengthen the climate resilience of the building and construction sector. The programme workplan for the period 2015-2016 focuses on project implementation, partner engagement, resource mobilization and communication. The two main activities of the programme in 2016 were the preparation of projects for implementation and outreach, awareness-raising and the dissemination of information.

81. With respect to the framework indicators of success, the sustainable buildings and construction programme reported the following data on outcomes for 2016:

Table 8
Sustainable buildings and construction programme (2016)

Indicator		Total
1.1	Projects supporting sustainable consumption and production	3
1.3	Training for sustainable consumption and production	163
2.1	Sustainable consumption and production network (number of Governments/organizations)	35
2.2	Outreach and communication for sustainable consumption and production	31
2.3	Production of knowledge and technical tools	2
3.1	Sustainable consumption and production in policy instruments (number of Governments/organizations)	14
3.3	Education on sustainable consumption and production (number of countries)	5
3.5	Sustainable consumption and production commitments	1
3.6	Coordination on sustainable consumption and production (number of mechanisms)	1

82. Three trust fund projects started implementation in 2016, covering five countries across three regions. They were selected based on overall objectives to mainstream policy instruments into their geographical areas. The sustainable

[29] See www.scpclearinghouse.org/sustainable-lifestyles-and-education/portfolio-work.

buildings and construction programme has also shortlisted another nine project proposals submitted to the trust fund for funding and has endorsed three flagship proposals on: (a) key urban interventions through sustainable social housing, led by the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) and endorsed by the Government of Ethiopia; (b) transforming the market for the energy efficiency of buildings, led by the World Business Council for Sustainable Development; and (c) curricula on the built environment, led by the Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology.

83. Sustainable buildings and construction outreach disseminated information to 2,260 experts at over 31 events. Among others, the sustainable buildings and construction programme organized networking events at the third United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development and a side event at the twenty-second Conference of the Parties to the Climate Change Convention. At the third United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development, the programme supported a demonstration project on the use of local materials and sustainable construction within the urban context of Quito. A special forum and a workshop were organized at the twentieth World Building Congress of the International Council for Research and Innovation in Building and Construction and at the 2016 International Sustainable Built Environment Conference Series respectively. The programme also organized five training sessions, for a total of 465 participants, the equivalent of 163 person-days of training.

84. Communication materials that were developed included brochures, flyers, presentations, posters and two videos.

85. In terms of knowledge and tools, the programme developed the sustainable housing design tool known as "SHERPA" for Burkina Faso, Kenya and Nepal and developed a report on strengthening national building codes at the local level for the Aburrá Valley in Colombia.

86. The programme will support 14 Governments and other organizations in making progress in developing, adopting or implementing policy instruments on sustainable consumption and production. Policies to be developed include those addressing national sustainable construction in Colombia; affordable sustainable housing in Burkina Faso, Kenya and Nepal; and the mainstreaming of sustainable social housing in India.

87. With respect to education, the sustainable buildings and construction programme is supporting five countries in the Asia-Pacific region in integrating sustainable consumption and production topics into education practices, by examining the role of built environment curricula in the region, with a focus on architecture, engineering and planning. This initiative takes an institutional approach by engaging industry, Governments and academia to change curricula. Case studies have been undertaken in China, Indonesia, the Philippines, Sri Lanka and Thailand. The next step is to use this information to undertake pilot studies to effect curricular change.

88. The sustainable buildings and construction programme is the chair of the 10-year framework monitoring and evaluation task force for the framework indicators of success.

89. The sustainable buildings and construction programme is a member of the Global Alliance for Buildings and Construction.

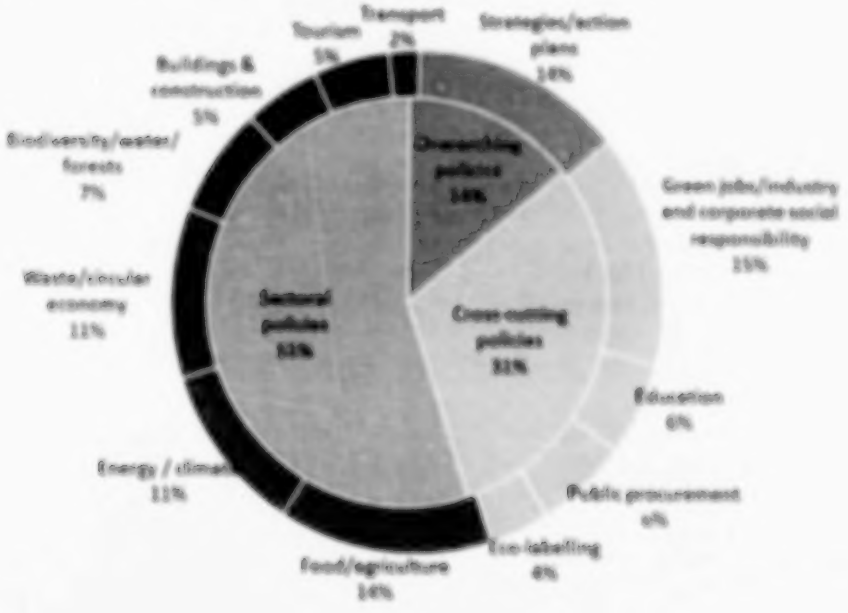
90. Details on the sustainable buildings and construction activity and partner portfolio are available on the website of the sustainable consumption and production clearinghouse.[24]

C. Regional and national initiatives

91. The pilot reporting exercise on the 10-year framework indicators of success shows a total of 215 Governments and other organizations making progress in developing, adopting or implementing policy instruments on sustainable consumption and production.

92. Working closely with the framework national focal points, the framework secretariat conducted the first global survey on national sustainable consumption and production policies and initiatives in 2015 (pilot phase), which will contribute to the establishment of a baseline of sustainable consumption and production policies worldwide. The objectives of the survey were to take stock of sustainable consumption and production policies and initiatives led by governmental/public institutions worldwide and to identify opportunities for replication and scaling up. Nearly 50 countries and the European Union contributed to the pilot phase between the end of 2015 and 2016, reporting on 273 national sustainable consumption and production policies and initiatives led by Governments and public institutions globally. While a global baseline of sustainable consumption and production policies remains to be established, the capacity of the 10-year framework as a whole to respond to the needs of countries in a more targeted manner is expected to increase.

Figure 6
Distribution by category of policies reported in the global survey on national policies and initiatives for 2015



[24] See www.oneplanetnetwork.org/sustainable-buildings-and-construction/about.

91. The network of framework national focal points has been activated through regional and subregional multi-stakeholder meetings, capacity-building workshops and tools as well as, in some cases, through support to national interministerial coordination on sustainable consumption and production. The engagement of the national focal points, officially representing their Governments in the context of an intergovernmental mandate, has contributed to the strengthening and institutionalization of existing regional platforms dedicated to sustainable consumption and production, including the regional sustainable consumption and production roundtables in Africa and the Asia-Pacific region, as well as the Regional Council of Government Experts on Sustainable Consumption and Production, for Latin America and the Caribbean.

92. In 2016, the following regional road maps and strategies for sustainable consumption and production and the implementation of the 10-year framework were developed and launched: the Asia and Pacific regional roadmap on sustainable consumption and production (2016-2018), with the support of the framework; and the Latin America and the Caribbean road map for implementation (2016-2017) of the regional strategy on sustainable consumption and production for framework implementation, endorsed at a regional forum of ministers of the environment in Latin America and the Caribbean. The regional strategies include priorities addressed in the programmes, such as waste and small and medium-sized enterprises.

93. A toolkit has been developed to support the promotion of sustainable consumption and production by the framework national focal points at the national level. It will be available in Arabic, English, French, Russian and Spanish and will be distributed to the national focal points early in 2017. An e-learning course on sustainable consumption and production in Africa (in English and French), adapted from the SWITCH Asia project, was developed in partnership with the United Nations Institute for Training and Research and the SWITCH Africa Green project. The objective of the course is to assist high and mid-level civil servants in the Africa (for example, framework and SWITCH Africa Green national focal points) in developing, implementing, monitoring and evaluating policies that support the transitions towards sustainable consumption and production.

II. The trust fund of the 10-year framework of programmes

94. The 10-year framework trust fund is one of the means of framework implementation. The aims of the trust fund are: (a) to provide general support to the implementation of the framework; and (b) to support specific programmes and initiatives, responding to the national and regional priorities of developing countries and countries with economies in transition.

95. Under the six calls for proposal completed since the trust fund became operational in 2014, 614 eligible proposals have been received and evaluated. The calls for proposals indicate a strong demand for accelerating the shift to sustainable consumption and production in developing countries and in countries with economies in transition.

96. The framework trust fund has selected for funding a total of 25 projects, of which 11 began to be implemented in 2016 (see table 9). The regional distribution of the selected projects is as follows: 7 in Africa; 10 in the Asia-Pacific region; and 8 in Latin America and the Caribbean. The outputs and outcomes of the trust fund projects are included among the programme results of the 10-year framework.

Table 9
10-year framework trust fund projects under implementation

Programme	*Project title*	*Executing agency*
Sustainable public procurement	Establishment and implementation of green public procurement in Quezon City for the promotion of sustainable consumption and production in the Philippines	Philippine Centre for Environment Protection and Sustainable Development
	Mainstreaming sustainable public procurement through the introduction of product service systems in Western Cape Province, South Africa	International Institute for Sustainable Development
	Towards a sustainable public procurement system in Uruguay	United Nations Office for Project Services
Consumer information for sustainable consumption and production	China sustainable consumption research programme: consumer awareness and behaviour change in sustainable consumption	China Chain Store and Franchise Association
	Development of a smartphone application for consumer awareness in Chile	Chile Foundation
Sustainable buildings and construction	Implementation phase of the sustainable construction policy in the Aburrá Valley, Colombia	Metropolitian Area of the Aburrá Valley, Colombia
	Mainstreaming sustainable social housing in India	Oxford Brookes University, United Kingdom
	Development of the sustainable housing design tool "SHERPA" (Burkina Faso, Kenya and Nepal)	UN-Habitat
Sustainable tourism programme	Creating a sustainable community tourism model for South Africa	Africa!Ignite
	Inca alliance for sustainable tourism: public private partnership model for innovative and sustainable eco-tourism in historical-cultural and nature destinations in Peru	Grupo GEA
	South Pacific Tourism Organization sustainable enterprise programme for the South Pacific (Fiji and Samoa)	Sustainable Travel International

99. In 2016, two new calls for proposals were launched: one on sustainable food systems, for which the evaluation and selection of projects will take place in 2017; the other, on sustainable lifestyles and education, focusing on low-carbon sustainable lifestyles and funded by the Government of Japan, for which seven projects have been selected for funding, with implementation to begin in 2017.

III. Conclusions and recommendations

100. The piloting of the 10-year framework indicators of success provides an overview of the wealth of activities and resources available within the framework network to support the shift to sustainable consumption and production. The development of the indicators by the framework task force on monitoring and evaluation and data collection by framework programmes has required a substantial effort by all involved. The results will significantly support the framework in assessing and improving performance to inform the planning of activities and in demonstrating progress to show accountability towards all actors and communicate results to the wider public.

101. The framework indicators of success will be further refined over the course of 2017, on the basis of the results and lessons learned during the pilot reporting exercise and on the basis of developments involving relevant Sustainable Development Goal indicators. The indicators will form the basis of the framework midterm progress report and will develop capacity to strengthen the framework programme portfolios.

102. Notwithstanding the multitude and variety of stakeholders within each of the programmes and the different economic, social, political and cultural realities in different regions and countries that pose significant challenges to the 10-year framework, those challenges can potentially be turned into opportunities through adequate engagement and the tailoring of solutions to both stakeholder needs and national or regional specificities. In this context, the first global survey on national sustainable consumption and production policies and initiatives (pilot phase) has provided a preliminary overview of the baselines and needs at the national level.

103. It is anticipated that reporting results on a limited set of framework indicators of success will be rolled out to national focal points in 2017. This will allow for a baseline on national sustainable consumption and production policies to be established and support the network in connecting demand at the national level to the resources and best practices within programmes. The roll-out will encompass national reporting on Sustainable Development Goal indicator 12.1.1.

104. On the basis of the methodology developed by the framework monitoring and evaluation task force on indicator 12.1.1 (equivalent to the framework indicator of success 3.1 on policy instruments for sustainable consumption and production) a request to reclassify indicator 12.1.1 as a tier II indicator (currently classified as tier III) will be made to the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators. This will facilitate the inclusion of information on target 12.1 in the next report on the Goals.

105. Collaboration between framework programmes has already been established, in particular by the sustainable public procurement programme, the consumer information for sustainable consumption and production programme and the sustainable tourism programme, through joint working groups and/or joint projects. Building on such collaboration, a key challenge to be addressed by the 10-year framework will be to ensure that implementation of the programmes, as well as the implementation activities of global, regional and national actors, are not confined within silos but are connected and consolidated.

106. The upgrading of the sustainable consumption and production clearinghouse towards the end of 2016 provided the framework with a knowledge management platform that has state-of-the-art technology. A progressively strengthened use of the platform by framework actors will enable further knowledge management, collaboration and engagement among actors and other stakeholders working on

sustainable consumption and production, and facilitate communication on activities and of results within the network and to the wider public. In 2017, the functionalities and the use of the sustainable consumption and production clearinghouse as a central knowledge management platform and as a key tool for framework communication and outreach will be further strengthened. The clearinghouse will be instrumental in scaling up efforts across the framework.

107. Communication and outreach was a focus across the 10-year framework in 2016, as illustrated by the 293 communication and outreach activities undertaken by a variety of actors. The organisation of framework programme events at the third United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development and at the twenty-second Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Climate Change have further promoted the framework and strengthened its visibility. Social media has also been an effective tool in promoting the framework. Twitter accounts post material on a daily basis on framework and sustainable consumption and production activities (@10YFP, @10YFP_STP, @10YFP_SPP, @GlobalSCP). For framework communications to be effective, they will need to continue on the thematic and programme levels, while having a coordinated approach across the network. To that effect, a framework communications strategy has been developed to position the 10-year framework as a United Nations leading initiative on sustainable consumption and production.

108. The resources required for implementation of the framework are a challenge at all levels. Significant funding is required for the projects, activities and coordination of the programmes, for the trust fund and for the secretariat to carry out core functions. A framework resource mobilization strategy has been developed to ensure a coordinated and collaborative approach to resource mobilization across the 10-year framework. It is essential that those funds become available in the next year to ensure that momentum is not lost, to strengthen the engagement of actors and deliver to scale, as well as to meet the growing demand for support from the framework.

109. In 2017, the 10-year framework has both entered its fifth year and reached its mid-term point. Throughout the year, the framework will undergo a mid-term review, which will include a progress reporting for the period 2013-2017, an external review and stakeholder consultations. This will lay the foundation for the framework strategy for the period 2018-2022.